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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Alfred D. Stedman, Assistant Administrator
Director, Division of Information
Washington, D. C.

No. 59

December 29, 1934.

TO FARM JOURNAL EDITORS:

The following information is for your use.

DeWitt C. Wing and Francis A. Flood

DeWitt C. Wing and Francis A. Flood.
Specialists in Information

CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS NOW EXCEED \$150,000,000

With second installment payments being distributed to farmers at the rate of \$1,500,000 a day, and with disbursements made on more than 99 percent of the first installment, corn-hog adjustment payments now total over \$150,000,000, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced in a preliminary report.

Up to December 29 second installment checks representing approximately \$16,000,000 had been mailed to about 231,300 producers cooperating in the 1934 program, while approximately \$135,740,000 in first installment payments had been distributed to 1,527,300 cooperating producers.

Contracts are being placed in line for payment of the second installment in the order of arrival of forms certifying the compliance of individual producers with the contract provisions. Approximately 1,000,000 or two-thirds of these compliance forms, have been received, and it is expected that second payment checks will go forward in even larger volume after January 1.

Second payments to counties from which complete expense summaries have not been received are being held up, even though compliance forms have been submitted. To date expense summaries from 1737 county associations have been received and certified. In the United States there are 2182 county corn-hog control associations, many of which include two or more counties.

Also, before second installment checks are mailed to a county, a certification form is required, listing all contract signers who own, operate, or control farms outside of the county any one of which is not covered by a corn-hog contract. These forms have been received from about 1800 counties.

THE COURT
IN THE
MATTER OF
THE ESTATE OF
JAMES H. HARRIS
DECEASED

FILE NO. 100-100

IN REPLY TO ORDER OF COURT

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES H. HARRIS

THE COURT
DOES hereby order that the account of the executor of the estate of James H. Harris, deceased, be approved and the same be paid to the executor of the estate of James H. Harris, deceased.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Court has hereunto set its hand and seal at the City of New York, this 10th day of January, 1910.

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It is estimated that the second installment payment will total about \$92,000,000. Second payments, by states, up to December 23 are as follows:

Alabama, \$12,286; Arkansas, \$29,511; California, \$78,585; Florida, \$5,588; Illinois, \$390,747; Indiana, \$2,141,840; Iowa, \$4,664,079; Minnesota, \$437,743; Missouri, \$1,363,325; Nebraska, \$1,133,547; Ohio, \$1,263,853; Oklahoma, \$49,224; Oregon, \$2,493; South Dakota, \$705,904; Tennessee, \$30,543; Texas, \$3,276; Virginia, \$50,115; Washington, \$36,285; Wisconsin, \$3,749.

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PAYMENT TO COTTON PRODUCERS FOR POOLED TAX-EXEMPT CERTIFICATES

Plans for making a partial payment at the rate of 2 cents a pound, equivalent to \$10 a bale, to all producers who have properly surrendered certificates to the national Surplus Cotton Tax-Exemption Certificate Pool have been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. To date, \$12,164,693.71 has been received in Washington from sales of certificates. There is a small additional amount in transit and some additional certificates are yet to be sold.

The 2 cents a pound payment will be distributed to approximately 500,000 producers in 17 of the 18 cotton-growing States who surrendered to the Pool certificates representing a total of 571,418,685 pounds, or the equivalent of approximately 1,142,837 bales.

The Pool was formed to facilitate the transfer of cotton tax-exemption certificates under the Bankhead Act. The final date for surrendering certificates to the Pool was November 24. Certificates still may be purchased from the Pool, however, as this phase of its activities will be continued as long as warranted by demand.

"There still is considerable demand for certificates," E. L. Deal, manager of the Certificate Pool, said, "and we do not want to close the Pool for sales at this time. However, we are anxious to pay producers a portion of their interest in the Pool without delay and have decided on the partial payment plan as the best means of expediting the movement of this money to interested producers."

Mr. Deal pointed out that after the close of the Pool for sales, all money on hand, less operating expenses, will be distributed on a pro-rata basis to producers who surrendered certificates for sale through the Pool. Each producer also will be returned his pro-rata share of any certificates not sold. These may be exchanged by the producer for 1935 tax-exemption certificates in excess of his regular allotment of such certificates after the Bankhead Act is declared effective for 1935.

The cost of operating the Pool, Mr. Deal estimated at approximately 1 percent of the total amount taken in by the Pool from the sale of certificates. This is below the conservative estimate of operating expenses made when the Pool was formed October 1, and is the equivalent of approximately 20 to 25 cents a bale.

Certificates are sold at the uniform rate of 4 cents a pound. Sales were made to approximately 500,000 producers in all of the cotton-growing States. Producers who surrendered certificates to the Pool will be paid the equivalent of approximately \$20 a bale for each bale sold.

"Approximately 1,000,000 cotton producers have dealt with the Pool since it was organized," Mr. Deal said, "with about one-half of these surrendering certificates and one half making purchases. The distribution of the money received through the sale of certificates is a form of crop insurance. Producers are receiving the equivalent of an average cash rental on approximately 3,000,000 acres of cotton land. At the same time, farmers in all cotton-producing States have been able to purchase surplus certificates through the Pool instead of paying the 5.6 cents a pound tax levied on the ginning of cotton by the Bankhead Act."

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FIRST CHECKS TO UTAH AND LOUISIANA SUGAR PRODUCERS

First checks for adjustment payments to growers cooperating in the sugar beet and sugarcane adjustment programs were mailed to producers in Utah and Louisiana December 26, the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced.

The first sugar-beet adjustment checks are being sent to farmers in the vicinity of Ogden, Utah, and the first sugarcane adjustment payments are for farmers in La Fourche and Terrebonne parishes, La. These are the areas from which the first contracts were received and the payments are on the first contracts to be audited.

Checks to the sugar beet growers aggregated \$8,972 and went to 100 producers. These payments represent \$1 a ton on the estimated production of sugar beets on the acreage which cooperating farmers planted to beets for 1934 and are the first installment of the 1934 adjustment payment. The second installment will be paid during the 1935 season after growers have complied with their contracts. It is estimated that the sugar beet program will mean approximately \$15,000,000 additional income to producers this year.

The first lot of sugarcane adjustment checks amounted to \$46,749 and went to 81 producers. These also are first installments on the 1934 payment and are made at the rate of \$1 a ton on the base or average past production of the farm. The second installment will be paid in 1935. Total sugarcane adjustment payments on the 1934 crop are estimated at more than \$6,000,000.

Contracts from the sugar beet and sugarcane areas are being forwarded to Washington rapidly, Sugar Section officials report. Payments on these contracts will be made as soon as the contracts can be audited. Approximately 25,000 contracts have been signed.

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EARLY AGREEMENT ON 1935 BEET LABOR CONTRACTS

Where sugar beet producers and laborers have not agreed upon the terms of the labor contract for the 1935 season by January 31, 1935, or where such contracts as are offered are clearly unsatisfactory, steps will be taken to hold public hearings for setting 1935 minimum wages, as agreed upon by producers signing the Sugar Beet Production Adjustment Contracts, the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced.

"While public hearings will be held where necessary, the terms of the labor contract for 1935 should be agreed on voluntarily by growers and laborers wherever possible," John E. Dalton, Chief of the Sugar Section, said. "It is hoped that the necessity for public hearings may be minimized through voluntary action to arrive at wage scales for 1935, either through negotiation between the parties to the labor contracts, or through recommendation of contracts generally acceptable to laborers by representative associations of producers to their members."

The sugar beet production adjustment contract provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may establish minimum wages for a factory district after due notice and opportunity for public hearing at a place accessible to producers and workers involved.

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PROCEDURE OUTLINED FOR SUGAR ENTRY AFTER JAN. 1, 1935

The procedure to be followed by importers of foreign sugars, and recipients of sugar from United States insular areas, in admitting sugars into the United States for consumption after January 1, 1935, has been outlined by the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Until further notice, Collectors of Customs may admit sugars when interested parties have filled out Customs Form SS-3, which is an application and affidavit for entry of sugar. This application is required by General Sugar Regulations, Series 1, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and is to be deposited with the Collector of the Customs, who will forward a copy to the Sugar Section.

Except for raw sugars intended for direct consumption and not for further processing, and sugars which pay the full tariff, the Sugar Section will not certify to Collectors of Customs that the sugars to be admitted are within quotas established by the Secretary of Agriculture, until later in the year as the quotas near completion. The quotas for raw sugars and full-duty sugars are relatively small.

The sugar regulations provide that processors, handlers of sugars and others are forbidden from importing or bringing into, transporting to, or receiving in, continental United States sugar produced in any area outside of the continental United States except through customs ports of entry. Collectors of Customs are not permitted to allow sugar to enter continental United States until they receive proof as to the area in which the sugar was produced, the port from which shipped, the names of the consignor, consignee,

shipper, and owner, the purpose for which the sugar is brought into the United States, and other information.

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TIME EXTENDED FOR BRIEFS ON SAN DIEGO MILK LICENSE

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that the closing date for receipt of briefs in connection with the public hearing on the issuance of a License for distributors of milk in the San Diego, Cal., sales area, had been extended to January 4, 1935. The public hearing on the proposed license was held December 18.

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GEORGIA-FLORIDA TOBACCO CONTRACTS EXTENDED INTO 1935

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has extended into 1935 the production adjustment contracts signed early in 1934 by producers of Georgia-Florida shade grown tobacco. All of the producers of this tobacco, a cigar-wrapper type, have signed adjustment contracts.

Only one major modification is made in the contract as extended into 1935. Under this modification, farms with a base acreage allotment in excess of 5 acres will be allotted 80 percent of the base as compared with 66-2/3 percent in 1934. This modification is expected to result in the production of a crop almost equal to the current level of consumption. Stocks have been reduced until they are only slightly above the normal level.

Farms with a base acreage of 5 acres or less will receive an allotment in 1935 equal to the full base.

All other provisions of the contract are the same in 1935 as they were in 1934. Two payments, each at the rate of \$30 an acre for the tobacco acreage harvested on the farm under contract in 1935, will be made to contract signers.

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HEARING ON AMENDMENT TO SOUTHERN RICE AGREEMENT

A public hearing at which will be considered a proposed amendment to the market agreement and license for the Southern Rice Milling industry will be held in Room 2050, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on January 11, at 9:30, it has been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The proposed amendment would insert in the agreement and license a standard provision to prohibit millers from collecting excessive charges for services rendered. This provision has been included in most of the agreements that have been approved recently. The amendment provides that charges made

by millers should not be in excess of those received by them during the past three years, and if it should be found that the cost of services should so increase as to make present charges inadequate, such charges could be increased on the joint approval of the producers' committee and the Millers' committee.

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HEARINGS ON PROPOSED MARKETING AGREEMENT FOR HOPS

A series of three hearings on a proposed marketing agreement for hops grown in California, Washington and Oregon will be held at Santa Rosa, California, on January 16, at Hotel Marion; Salem, Oregon, on January 21; and at Yakima, Washington, on January 24, it is announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The proposed agreement provides for grades and minimum prices for the marketing of the 1934 crop, and, in addition, contains a method of control of the supply of hops to be marketed in succeeding years. Under this control provision, an administration board is authorized to allocate to each grower a salable percentage of hops, and certificates would be issued to growers for such salable percentage. The proposed agreement also provides for delivery to the administration board of all the old or surplus hops, and authorizes the Board to dispose of the surplus by methods affording the greatest benefit to the growers.

The agreement provides for an administration board of eleven members, consisting of seven growers, two from California, two from Washington, and three from Oregon; and four dealers, one from California, one from Washington, and two from Oregon. The dealers would be elected by a general election of all dealers, and the growers by a general election of growers.

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CODE APPROVED FOR MALT INDUSTRY

A code of fair competition for the malt industry will become effective January 7, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced. The code has been approved by Acting Secretary of Agriculture R. G. Tugwell and by the National Recovery Administration. The code prohibits unfair trade practices, contains National Recovery Administration wage and labor provisions, and provides for the setting up of a code authority of seven members to include ~~five~~ members of the United States Malsters' Association and two members of the industry who do not belong to the Association.

Section 9 of Article VII of the code provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may, in an emergency, determine a minimum price for a specified product within the industry for a limited period, if an investigation reveals that the emergency may be mitigated by determination of such a minimum price. In such instances, the code authority would have an investigation made by an impartial agency and the recommendations of this group would be transmitted to the Secretary.

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GUM TURPENTINE AND GUM ROSIN LICENSE AMENDED

An amended license providing for a new method of allocation of gum turpentine and gum rosin production to processors was signed December 27 by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to become effective on December 31. The amended license provides that allocations shall be made to old processors by taking the average of the quotas allotted in 1934 plus the production of 1933.

The original license provided for the proration of quotas predicated on the use of percentages based on averages of the production in the applicable years 1930-33, inclusive. The effect of this change is that it gives greater weight to the 1933 production. This is found to be more equitable because it is assumed that the experience of the last year of production will more nearly indicate the present ability and desire of the processor as to his individual quota for the current and succeeding years. New processors of 1934 under the new plan will receive quotas determined by the use of a base figure of 74.73 of the amounts applied for for 1934, this having been determined as the base figure for old processors for 1934.

The amendment further provides that, in addition to the 3 percent of the year's crop of gum turpentine and gum rosin to be set aside for distribution to new processors, the control committee shall set aside an equalization fund of not to exceed 5 percent of the crop set for 1935, or 22,500 units, to be distributed among processors who are found to be inequitably dealt with; and a fund of not to exceed 1 percent of the total crop to be set aside for new producers or gum sellers. This equalization fund will make it possible to relieve those distress cases which have resulted during the 1934 season.

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INFORMING THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE AAA

On this subject Alfred D. Stedman, Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, spoke at a round table on public relations of Federal Administrative Agencies at the annual convention of the American Political Science Association in Chicago, December 27, 1934. From his remarks the following excerpts are made:

"To an unusual degree the operations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration depend directly upon individual decisions of great numbers of people, and upon the adequacy of their information in making those decisions. The number of farmers participating in AAA major crop adjustment programs now totals more than three millions, and for all of them participation means a series of personal choices. Though separately made, these choices determine whether large groups will act together in seeking the common objective of increasing agricultural purchasing power.

The producer's choice lies between alternatives which are not remote nor trivial but immediate and human, affecting the man and his home, his planting and harvest, and the money he will have to spend for himself and his family. In order to be in a position to choose intelligently, the farmer needs to know

the facts about proposals advanced under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. With the enactment of this Act, farmers have acquired the unquestionable right to be given these facts, and the Administrators of the Act have a clear duty to supply the information so far as they can do so. This was recognized specifically by Congress, almost as soon as the AAA swung into its first operations, by amending the National Industrial Recovery Act to include the following:

"Notwithstanding any provisions of existing law, the Secretary of Agriculture may in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act make public such information as he deems necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of such Act'.

"The responsibility of the Adjustment Administration extends to all producers, whether or not they participate in the adjustment programs; and not only farmers but also consumers, who pay a large share of the cost, have every right to expect that they will be fully and frankly informed about the Adjustment operations. The Adjustment Administration ... freely acknowledges its serious obligation to the general public, including farmers and consumers, to make known the aims, the methods and the consequences of our plans. Those whose imaginations have been challenged by the scope of the Adjustment operations will appreciate that such operations necessarily depend upon rapid dissemination of intelligence concerning farmers' economic problems and remedial programs.

"The Adjustment Act is a piece of pioneering legislation which invites large scale cooperation within groups of individuals who hitherto have been intensely competitive with each other. In addition, the Act actually affords agricultural producers some of the powers of government to help them exert a fair degree of cooperative control over their production, their prices and their incomes. In spite of difficulties, producers already have participated in numbers unequalled in any cooperative undertaking in any other country.

"The purpose of this is collective control over production to bring supply into better relationship with market demand at home and abroad. It is true that the extent to which the producer's control has been effective is obscured in the case of some crops by the worst drought in our history. But the drought, while wiping out some surpluses, has not removed the causes, such as loss of export markets, which brought about the accumulation of oversupply. Hence the need for cooperative action by farmers to attain and maintain control of production has not diminished.

"Informing the public, including farmers, as to the ascertainable facts about supply and demand, with enlightenment as to the effects of alternative methods of adjusting supply, and information upon all steps proposed to attain cooperative control of production, is vital in operations so extensive as those undertaken under the Adjustment Act.

"Information service of this kind has been criticized by some as government propaganda, but it is doubtful if critics who dismiss it with that term have considered how high in the past has been the cost of ignorance, not only to farmers but also to the general public. Farmers were not informed in the 1920's about the effects on them of America's changed status resulting from the World War. Consequently they were caught unaware by loss of export markets,

and by the resulting accumulation of enormous surpluses of farm products at home.

"The cost of ignorance and of failure to adjust ourselves to changed world conditions was a collapse of farm prices and a devastating shrinkage of farm income. Many farmers paid the penalty for ignorance even to the extent of losing their homes and farms, and the whole nation shared the cost of the economic disturbances which first shook agriculture, and then communicated themselves to the general economic structure. Those costs of economic ignorance and economic unpreparedness can not be precisely evaluated, but certainly the sum could only be reckoned in terms of billions.

"The Agricultural Adjustment Administration operates on the theory that to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and that agriculture has a right to have advance information as a basis for cooperative attempts to avert such disasters in the future.

"It is a simple thing merely to assert the need for informed cooperative action among farmers. But there is nothing simple about a million producers of corn and hogs or cotton, or half a million wheat farmers, making an actual attempt to carry out cooperative control of their production. Neither is there anything easy about the duty of affording so many people access to information that they want in making such attempts.

"By way of emphasizing the difficulties in such undertakings, the contrast between the problem for agriculture and for industry is illuminating. It is not hard for a few men having close control over large industrial units to inform themselves with remarkable accuracy and detail about important economic developments affecting their enterprises. Government reports help them, and, in addition, they can engage expert private advice. Vital knowledge can be transmitted almost instantly to the small circle of those who for business reasons must be fully informed.

"Getting information disseminated to agriculture is vastly different. Not a few executives, but millions of individual farmers are involved. They are producing many different crops, in widely scattered areas and under all sorts of varying conditions. To afford them the essential facts about such variable factors as carryover supplies, export demand, foreign and domestic tariffs, domestic requirements, acreage and yield probabilities is a task far different from that faced by heads of centrally managed industrial enterprises.

"We have sought to place before the country the full facts of each program as it relates to the farmer and his problems of management, the benefits and costs, direct and indirect, to both producers and consumers....

"In general, the Agricultural Adjustment Act represents an advance, in one important respect, beyond the fact-finding and research function. The purely objective and scientific work continues to be performed by the established agencies of the Department of Agriculture. But under the Act, we now are taking a new step by attempting to utilize the results of their objective inquiry as the factual basis for programs of cooperative action by producers.

I suppose that there would be no convincing reason for the existence of an AAA which confined itself to pure science and objectivity, because units of the Department of Agriculture were functioning in that capacity long before the Adjustment Act became a law. We regard ourselves as an agency to facilitate cooperative activity of farmers, not one for economic research or fact-finding. Devising a program requires reasoning from the facts, and presenting a program to farmers involves interpretation and the placing of greater emphasis upon some facts than upon others, according to experience and judgment of their relative importance. Hence, while we try at all times to keep the facts conspicuously in the foreground, we do depart from the objective attitude by devising and supporting a positive plan of cooperative action which is intended to improve the economic condition of agriculture. We are not neutral about carrying out the purposes declared by Congress in the Adjustment Act.

"When a program is offered to farmers, response is expected on the basis of the facts which form the foundation of the program, together with the reasoning from those facts. An important element is that before they had the Adjustment Act farmers endeavoring by themselves to cooperate for production control were often thwarted because so many, refusing to join, increased their production in the hope of profiting at the expense of the cooperating producers. No farmer had any assurance that if he reduced his production, a sufficient number of others would do the same; but the Adjustment Act provides for benefit payments only to those farmers who do cooperate. Hence the programs are devised to make it more profitable for farmers to cooperate than to decline to do so. In this way, instead of being opposed, as they were in the highly competitive condition in agriculture, group interest and individual interest now can be identified with each other.

"Farmers as a group are better informed than many people suspect. They are very intelligent critics, for the most part, of programs of any sort which affect their business. They want full information on which to base their decisions. The facts which, in preliminary discussions with their representatives, led to the conclusions embodied in the program and calling for a given course of action also usually lead most of the rank and file of farmers to the same conclusions. Naturally there is room for different conclusions. The Adjustment Administration never has set itself up as infallible.

"Not only the facts, but also the reasoning from the facts are spread out for public inspection and criticism. We make every effort to bring factual and interpretive information about a program to the attention of farmers in ample time to provide every opportunity for full discussion in their association meetings before the date for signing contracts finally arrives.

"This calls for prompt dissemination of announcements. There are a great many highly efficient means of distributing information in the United States. We cooperate with the press, radio networks and local stations, and with informational services of all kinds. The immense machine which has been set up by newspapers, magazines, the radio and special informational services for gathering and distributing general information and opinion in Washington has naturally turned to the Adjustment Administration as the center of a great

many happenings of interest to their readers and listeners.

"The press itself is divided into three or four main groups, each having distinct requirements which we try to serve. First, are the daily newspapers carrying all general news, with their national news services and special correspondents in Washington. Then there is the weekly press, consisting of weekly newspapers in nearly every community, wanting to publish developments of national plans which have a special bearing upon their own locality. Third, there are the farm journals and agricultural magazines, devoting themselves largely or exclusively to agricultural news and articles, and having a large and influential clientele of farm readers. Besides these, there are important publications in the agricultural processing and food trades, and the national magazines interested in current information on all developments of nation-wide interest.

"The Adjustment Administration endeavors to make available all the information it can to these agencies. These different kinds of information agencies publish their own accounts and interpretations based on inquiry by themselves or their representatives into official and other data and written for their own special clientele or field of interest....

"On the whole, the newspapers and other information services have performed, conscientiously and well, a service to farmers and the public in providing honest intelligence regarding the movements of the Adjustment Administration in its task of increasing farm purchasing power and advancing national recovery. On the basis of our experience thus far, it is possible to believe that programs of action, depending for their success upon growing public understanding of the facts, have an exceptional chance to succeed in this country....

"We try to make known all of the official acts of the Adjustment Administration.... The Agricultural Adjustment Administration publishes not only reports of its official acts but has been giving more and more attention to the preparation and distribution of comprehensive studies of pending farm problems and of plans or alternative proposals for action under the Act.... We want our announcements to be truthful and candid, not mere half-truths, distortions or superficialities. Outside of the question of ethics, we believe that to tell the truth is the best policy and the Secretary and Administrator keep a wary eye on exaggerated claims or outbreaks of excessive enthusiasm over what will happen or has happened in connection with a given policy....

"In describing our aims and purposes in this direction, I make no pretense that they have been attained. Our efforts often seem to me to be most inadequate compared with the real need for enlightenment. From its very nature, the usefulness of the Agricultural Adjustment Act depends upon the ability of farmers to get the information they want about ways to cooperate with each other and upon keeping the interested public abreast with the essentials of their activities.

"The open policy on information is consistent with and inseparable from the function under the Act which depends upon the individual judgments of millions of individual farmers....

"The Adjustment Act is designed to help agriculture as a means of general recovery. The Administration wants its plans to be sound from a general public point of view. Besides the continuous scrutiny given us by the press, we have welcomed objective inquiry by trained observers, and research workers."

"Acknowledging special responsibility to consumers, we have endeavored to procure and make public information concerning the effects of our programs upon the consumer. In instances where clear attempts were made to use the processing taxes as excuses for pyramiding or profiteering, these attempts have been exposed by publicity and have been thwarted in the interest of consumer-protection. The AAA publishes the Consumers' Guide which contains information of special interest to the consumers."

"There has been one very significant result of the new need for information and the use of information by farmers and the public. I believe that the economic problems of agriculture and their broad social implications are more widely appreciated and understood than any time before in the nation's history. I believe that the advantages and disadvantages, the merits and short-comings of the programs undertaken to date have been more intelligently evaluated than programs of any sort affecting farmers before."

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WINTER WHEAT AND RYE ACREAGE AND CONDITION

The acreage of winter wheat seeded in the fall of 1934 for harvest in 1935 is estimated at 44,306,000 acres by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is 5.9 percent more than the revised estimate of acreage seeded in the fall of 1933 of 41,850,000 acres and 3.8 percent more than the revised estimate of acreage seeded in the fall of 1932 of 42,669,000 acres. An increase of about 6 percent over the 1933 seedings is shown in the important winter wheat States of the Great Plains area. In the 1934 drought area, where forage and pasture were severely reduced by drought in 1934, some of the increase in fall seeding is probably attributable to seeding for fall and winter pasture. In some of the States in which both winter and spring wheat are seeded in the same general areas, there appears to be a tendency to expand winter wheat acreage, which, if carried through the winter, would lead to a reduction in spring wheat seedings in the spring of 1935.

The condition of winter wheat on December 1 was reported at 77.8 percent of normal compared with a condition of 74.3 percent on the same date in 1933 and the 10-year (1923-1932) average December 1 condition of 82.4 percent. While conditions have been favorable east of the Mississippi River and in the more eastern part of the Great Plains States, dry soil conditions still continue in the western part of these States from Kansas to Texas. The condition of the crop on December 1 indicates that abandonment of winter wheat will again be above average. Based upon past relationships, it appears that the abandonment of the 1934 seedings will be in the neighborhood of 18 percent. Abandonment of the 1933 seedings was 21.3 percent and the 10-year (1922-1931) average abandonment is 12.2 percent. A comparatively low yield per acre is also indicated by the condition and corollary weather studies which indicate

a winter wheat production to be harvested in 1935 of about 475,000,000 bushels. The 1933 crop was 405,034,000 bushels, and the 5-year (1927-1931) average production was 632,061,000 bushels.

The area of rye sown for all purposes in the fall of 1934 is estimated at 5,697,000 acres, which is an increase of 13.3 percent over the 5,027,000 acres sown in the fall of 1933. A marked expansion in seeded acreage occurred in the Corn Belt States except the Dakotas. Ordinarily only about 60 percent of the seeded acreage of rye is harvested for grain, the remainder being utilized for hay, pasture or turned under as a soil improvement crop. Much of the increased acreage seeded this fall was probably seeded for use as fall and early spring pasture. The condition of rye on December 1 is reported at 80.4 percent of normal as compared with the very low condition of 69.9 percent on December 1, 1933, and the 10-year (1923-1932) average of 84.9 percent.

The acreage and condition of winter wheat by States, as of December 1, 1934, with comparisons, are as follows:

STATE	Acreage Seeded					Condition December 1		
	Autumn 1930	Autumn of 1931	Autumn of 1932	Autumn of 1933	Autumn of 1934	Average 1923-1932	1933	1934
	Thousand acres					Percent		
N. Y.	202	194	233	274	274	88	88	93
N. J.	49	50	49	50	52	89	86	89
Pa.	935	898	893	903	903	86	84	88
Ohio	1,730	1,592	1,865	1,782	1,871	85	83	81
Ind.	1,727	1,499	1,653	1,837	1,910	85	83	85
Ill.	1,927	1,601	1,713	1,924	1,924	84	85	92
Mich.	712	698	833	825	808	87	85	89
Wis.	25	39	36	35	28	90	87	91
Minn.	157	180	188	198	133	88	83	90
Iowa	324	257	229	312	340	89	83	92
Mo.	1,605	1,553	1,412	1,550	1,938	84	83	93
S. Dak.	247	251	348	303	167	82	49	75
Nebr.	3,504	3,120	2,890	3,063	3,247	86	75	79
Kans.	13,884	12,945	12,853	12,082	13,049	79	64	71
Del.	96	81	86	84	92	90	86	95
Md.	430	400	401	395	403	84	80	86
Va.	615	588	561	590	608	83	72	84
W. Va.	116	117	130	146	161	84	78	84
N. C.	344	380	399	445	467	84	75	84
S. C.	54	82	77	87	91	79	74	73
Ga.	51	77	71	87	83	81	74	78
Ky.	260	307	296	338	345	86	80	82
Tenn.	256	280	296	336	326	84	74	82
Ala.	4	6	4	8	8	83	70	77
Ark.	37	34	31	36	43	82	81	87
Okla.	4,115	4,407	4,419	4,338	4,685	79	75	76
Tex.	4,594	4,474	4,491	4,087	4,373	82	66	55
Mont.	824	772	865	788	906	85	80	82

STATE	Acreage Seeded					Condition December 1		
	Autumn of 1930	Autumn of 1931	Autumn of 1932	Autumn of 1933	Autumn of 1934	Average 1923-1932	1933	1934
	Thousand acres					Percent		
Ida.	647	634	605	527	580	87	72	89
Wyo.	210	228	202	180	171	86	63	50
Colo.	1,433	1,218	924	1,205	964	78	67	37
N. Mex.	466	453	400	344	361	84	60	71
Ariz.	24	39	47	51	46	93	96	91
Utah	204	192	189	170	180	87	64	83
Nev.	3	1	2	3	3	91	90	95
Wash.	1,366	1,185	1,392	1,040	1,248	79	91	91
Oreg.	868	782	850	746	783	86	82	89
Calif.	695	669	736	681	735	85	79	81
U. S.	45,240	42,283	42,669	41,850	44,306	82.4	74.3	77.8

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CORN AND OATS PRICES TO FARMERS

The following tabulation shows estimates with comparisons by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of December 1 prices received by farmers for corn and oats, the figures being based on reports from 35,000 correspondents:

STATE	Corn, per bushel				Oats, per bushel			
	1931 Ct.	1932 Ct.	1933 Ct.	1934 Ct.	1931 Ct.	1932 Ct.	1933 Ct.	1934 Ct.
Me.	70	47	68	90	39	32.0	41	49
N. H.	68	40	66	91	42	36.0	51	63
Vt.	63	50	65	98	40	32.0	49	65
Mass.	60	50	68	87	40	35.0	55	65
R. I.	60	50	75	86	40	35.0	55	65
Conn.	70	54	72	86	42	32.0	50	65
N. Y.	60	45	62	84	33	27.0	42	55
N. J.	52	42	52	79	30	28.0	40	52
Pa.	46	41	52	77	32	28.0	39	52
Ohio	34	19	35	73	23	15.0	31	50
Ind.	28	15	33	76	19	12.0	28	48
Ill.	30	15	35	78	20	10.0	27	48
Mich.	40	27	43	77	24	17.0	33	50
Wis.	47	26	41	75	27	18.0	31	48
Minn.	37	15	31	76	21	11.0	26	49
Iowa	35	12	31	80	21	10.0	26	51
Mo.	33	19	39	92	22	15.0	30	54
N. Dak.	37	15	37	88	19	7.5	24	51

STATE :	Corn, per bushel				:	Oats, per bushel			
	1931	1932	1933	1934		1931	1932	1933	1934
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.		Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
S. Dak.	41	13	35	84	22	8.3	26		54
Nebr.	38	14	30	89	24	11.0	25		59
Kans.	31	15	35	88	20	13.0	28		52
Del.	40	28	49	76	30	27.0	47		55
Md.	40	31	46	75	40	27.0	39		53
Va.	46	41	56	79	34	29.0	42		54
W. Va.	52	45	60	80	35	31.0	43		56
N. C.	43	44	66	81	38	37.0	57		69
S. C.	44	43	66	97	39	36.0	70		84
Ga.	46	33	60	78	46	38.0	70		77
Fla.	53	38	63	73	50	35.0	57		75
Ky.	36	27	46	71	29	22.0	38		53
Tenn.	38	29	49	71	33	27.0	43		53
Ala.	41	37	65	75	39	35.0	55		71
Miss.	40	35	57	77	39	33.0	55		71
Ark.	37	29	58	91	30	22.0	43		67
Ia.	47	37	57	85	34	28.0	45		75
Okla.	30	18	47	91	19	13.0	34		52
Tex.	32	23	51	86	20	13.0	38		55
Mont.	57	30	31	97	33	20.0	32		44
Idaho	53	31	52	87	30	20.0	28		41
Wyo.	45	29	42	93	32	23.0	32		54
Colo.	40	22	34	94	30	21.0	28		56
N. Mex.	43	35	61	95	36	27.0	42		64
Ariz.	86	70	75	110	35	30.0	45		65
Utah	69	47	61	110	40	26.0	33		55
Nev.	70	60	70	110	46	35.0	40		55
Wash.	50	38	50	80	32	26.0	33		46
Oreg.	65	49	50	83	33	27.0	34		45
Calif.	67	47	62	93	36	29.0	38		45
U. S.	35.9	19.2	39.3	78.6	23.0	13.4	30.3		51.6

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